NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL at No. 52 North Market Street, (opposite Faneuil Hall).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. V. BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1827. No. 31.

ORIGINAL PAPERS.

PAINTINGS OF ANIMALS.

MR FESSENDEN—I was much pleased with the remarks of your New Bedford correspondent in No 20 of your paper, respecting Mr Fisher's talent for painting animals correctly and *scientifically*. It is, as he observes, with regard to painters in general, they look upon "a cow as a cow, and an ox as an ox," differing only in size and colour, without any perception of those nicer characteristics which are so readily distinguished by the agriculturist. It is too often the case that if a painter has formed an animal with four legs, a head and horns, he has done his task. He has drawn an ox, and an ox was what was wanted. If, Mr Editor, there is any one who understands the art of portraying all the nice peculiarities of any variety of stock, if he can catch the slight shades of distinction and fix them upon the canvass and render them almost sensible to the "*feel*," he ought certainly to be patronised; for such a talent is too useful to the agriculturist to lie unemployed. I sincerely hope that measures will be taken to have the portraits of most of the fine animals in Massachusetts, taken and lithographed and distributed among the farming community.

It may seem of not much consequence to you in Massachusetts, where you are conversant with the best breeds, and where the march of improvement is encouraged by a liberality which redounds not a little to the honor as well as prosperity of the state; but to us in Maine, where cattle shows are not known, and "*Short Horns*" are a curiosity, paintings or portraits would be of great service.—In the first place it would tell many who are now ignorant of the fact that there is a better breed of cattle, &c. in existence than our own. In the next place it would show them wherein—and lastly I should hope it would prompt them to *salt* those they have and procure better. It is true, sir, we read your accounts of cattle shows and premiums—of Dentons, of Admirals, and Wye Comets—of Bellfounders, of Romans, Columbus and Cleaveland Bays, but if we stray not out of the limits of our state to see them, we have not much of an idea of them. Permit me to express my hopes once more that paintings and engravings may be made and circulated, that we who are not able to come and see, may at least have a faint idea of what is considered true excellence, and what not.

Gardiner, Me. Feb. 11, 1827. E. H.

THE BUG IN PEAS.

SIR—In your paper of Feb. 9, I observed a statement by Messrs. G. Thorburn & son, of New York, in their preface to their catalogue of seeds and which I think is incorrect. I allude to the statement relative to pea-bugs, page 231. It is well known that the pea-bug like all other insects propagates its kind through the medium of eggs, and any one may easily ascertain their mode and place of depositing their eggs at the proper season.

The Bug makes a puncture through the side of the pod into the pea, when the pea is about half its proper size to be eaten green, and deposits its egg in the pea:—the growth of the pea covers or heals the wound, and causes the surface to be whole and fair: the egg hatches, forms a worm, which subsists on the grosser parts of the pea, and in proper time having assumed the insect form, eats its way out and performs the same routine of service its parent did. It is well known that the bug does not injure the germinating quality of the pea, nor should such a thing be expected; nature is too correct in its productions to allow it.

The *notion* of the seeds or eggs being deposited in the flower or blossom is certainly anything but the production of research;—when the peas are of a fit size to be eaten green, examine the pods and you will find reddish marks on the side exactly against the most prominent part of the peas; open the pods and you will see a reddish spot in the corresponding side of the pea; take a penknife and carefully open the pea around the spot, and you may find a white egg about the size of a small pin head, which is the foundation laid for a Pea-Bug. C. PITMAN.

Troy, Feb. 14, 1827.

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Remarks by the Editor.—The opinion that the pea-bug "deposits its egg in the *flower*, and matures with the pea, when it eats its way out at the side" is probably erroneous. In the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository for June 1822, is a letter from Col. Pickering, which explains the evil and points out a remedy. The Hon. writer observes, in substance, that the greatest difficulty to be encountered in raising peas is to produce them free from bugs. An effectual remedy for this evil is late sowing; but the hot sun of June will so pinch the vine of the late sown peas, that the crop will be small, unless the land be *moist* as well as *rich*. He then details some experiments from which he concludes that this insect is limited to a certain period for depositing its eggs; and that if the tender pods are not found till that period is passed, the pease will be free from bugs.—Col. Pickering quotes the following from a paper, written by the late Mr Bartram a distinguished naturalist of Pennsylvania:

"They [the pea-bugs] feed, when in the caterpillar or grub state, on the green garden or field pea, as soon as the pods have arrived to a state of maturity sufficient to show the peas which are within them. In the evening or on a cloudy day, the female deposits her eggs on the outside of the pods; these eggs or nits soon hatch, and the young larva or worm eats directly through and enters the young pea, where it lodges, and remains feeding on its contents until it changes to a chrysalis, and thence to a fly or beetle before the succeeding spring; but do not eat their way out until the colds and frosts are past, which is about the beginning of April, when we generally begin to plant peas." "After they have disseminated their eggs they perish." "But that which is surprising and difficult to be accounted for, is, that the worm leaves the *rostellum*, or sprout untouched, or at least uninjured; for almost every pea vegetates and thrives vigorously, notwithstanding the *corculum* (the rudiment of the young plant) and plumula seem to be consumed.

"One or two years' observation," continues Col. Pickering, "in different climates, may be requisite to ascertain the time when the flight of these insects is over and they perish. As peas of various sorts blossom and form their buds at different times, some that come late may perhaps admit of such early sowing as to secure a vigorous and ample growth of the vines before the intense heat of summer arrives; in which case a satisfactory crop may be more surely expected."

Late sown peas, however, though they may escape the bugs, are apt to be injured by mildew or rust, as well as by the intense heat of summer.—Mildew in peas, is said to be caused by moisture in the atmosphere, and dryness in the soil, and it is asserted that watering the late sown plants, rather profusely, once in a week or nine days will prevent their suffering from this disorder. See N. E. Farmer, vol. i. p. 414.

Deane's New England Farmer observes that "The only insect that commonly injures our pease is a small brown bug or fly, the egg of which is deposited in them when they are young, and the pods easily perforated. The insect does not come out of his nest till he is furnished with short wings. They diminish the pease in which they lodge to nearly one half, and their leavings are fit only for food for swine. The bugs, however, will be all gone out if you keep them till the following autumn. But they who eat buggy peas the winter after they are raised must run the venture of eating the insects."

PHYSICAL VIRTUES OF PLANTS.

When plants are removed from their native soil and taken into a state of culture, it alters not only their habits but their physical virtues. Thus the sour grape is rendered sweet, the bitter pear pleasant, the dry apricot pulpy, the prickly lettuce smooth, and the acid celery wholesome. Pot-herbs are also rendered more tender by means of cultivation, and better fitted for the use of man; and so also are our fine varieties of fruit.—*Loudon.*

A knowledge of these facts should induce us to attempt to domesticate some of the wild plants of our soil and climate. There are wild grapes, wild plums, wild cherries, a wild sort of upland rice, a variety of vegetables, which might, perhaps, be used for pot-herbs, which those who have means, leisure and philanthropy would do well to cultivate, till it could be ascertained whether the plants would develope any new and valuable properties under the hand of the husbandman or horticulturist.—*Editor.*

Important uses of the Leaves of the Grape-Vine.

From experiments made by Sir James Hall, it has been found that the leaves of the grape-vine, dried in the shade, make an excellent and extremely wholesome tea, though differing in taste and flavour from that commonly used. Besides, also being admirably calculated for making vinegar, the prunings of the vine, on being bruised and put into a vat or mashing tub, and boiling water poured on them, in the same way as is done with malt, will produce a liquor of a fine vinous quality, which being fermented, forms a substitute for beer; and which, on being distilled produces a good spirit of the nature of brandy.

[English publication.]

INDIAN CORN FOR FODDER.

Mr. Fessenden—The drought of the last summer having caused farmers in this vicinity to despair of crops of hay sufficient for wintering their usual stock of cattle, I began to think of expedients for remedying the anticipated deficiency; and having seen it recommended in your very respectable and useful paper to sow Indian corn for fodder, I determined to make the experiment. Grass seed sown the preceding year, except on low and moist land, was so unpromising that many planted their stubbles or sowed them over again. Having neglected to do either, I selected a half acre, the most naked and bare of grass, which I prepared for the seed by deep and faithful ploughing, then carted on two small loads of barn yard scrapings, very dry and light, with very little of the stimulating or nutritive qualities, (the only manure obtainable at that season, the 17th of June;) this was spread upon the ground, then five pecks of our common yellow corn were sown broad cast, ploughed in and the iron toothed harrow passed over it, and for want of a roller, the harrow was inverted and drawn over the ground again. The earth was dry and parched, and my labourers said the crop would not repay me for the seed, but the sin of their want of faith was not visited upon me, for the corn germinated and grew better than my expectations; some of it attaining a height of five feet, and varying from that to one foot; this variation I attributed to the unequal manner in which the manure was spread. Some of the stalks had ears large enough for boiling, and most of them, ears of a smaller size, some having not more than three or four kernels.—The fodder was mowed the 29th Sept. but the weather being unfavourable for curing it, it was not housed till the 7th Oct. when the quantity was estimated at thirty hundred weight. The cattle eat it clean, and prefer it to any fodder except English hay. It contains a large quantity of the saccharine and nourishing principle, and I consider it equal in value to a ton of the best hay. The expense of cultivation was 6 or $7. I am far from thinking that I used the best means of cultivating such a crop, and I send you this, not with the presumptuous expectation of instructing others, but with the hope of drawing information from yourself or your correspondents who are competent to impart it. INEXPERTUS.

[PREPARED FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.]

Contraction of the Limbs.

One yolk of an egg, if gradually beaten up with three ounces of pure water, and reduced to the utmost degree of thinness, has been used for contractions of the limbs. [Dr T. Cooper.]

Commo. Elecampane, or Inula L.

A decoction of this plant has been employed by farmers for the cure of the scab in sheep; and externally applied, for removing disorders of the skin. Professor Knackstadt, of St. Petersburgh, has prescribed the elecampane both ways, and found it a remedy of singular efficacy in curing the scald head. [Domestic Encyclopedia.]

Preserving the Eyes.

Few remedies for preserving the eyes are more refreshing and invigorating than bathing them in cold water three or four times in the day.

In common inflammations of the eyes, a very cheap and efficacious remedy is a solution of ten grains of *Sugar of lead*, in half a pint of rain, river or snow water, premising one or two purges.—Leeches are also highly useful in this complaint.—Eyes naturally weak may be strengthened, by frequently washing them with green tea; to a cupful of which, add a tea-spoonful of brandy; and by wearing a white hat, with black underneath, in summer. [Ibid.]

The fat of Animals.

Used for food, is wholesome when not burnt, or not rancid; in either of these cases, it produces indigestion and heart-burn. Fat is thrown away too often. In France nobody throws away drippings, because by means of crumbs of bread, or flour it may be made miscible with water, and form a part of soups, and sauces. (Ibid.)

Elder, Sambucus Nigra.

The following mixture is excellent in the dropsy, viz. Put an ounce of the inner bark of elder into a china basin, add a gill of boiling water, and a few whole caraway seeds.—Let it stand eighteen hours, and then squeeze out the liquor. It is a brisk cathartic and diuretic. [American Herbal.]

Laws of Vegetable Nature.

Vegetable substances are always acid when the oxygen, [vital air] they contain is to the hydrogen, [inflammable air] in a greater proportion than in water; 2dly. Vegetable substances are always resinous or oily or spiritous when the oxygen they contain is to the hydrogen in a smaller proportion than in water; 3dly. Vegetable substances are neither acid nor resinous, but saccharine, or mucilaginous, or analogous to woody fibre or starch, when the oxygen and hydrogen they contain are in the same proportion as in water.

[Traite de Chem. Element. tom. III. chap. III.]

Germination of Seeds.

The following table indicates the periods of the germination of a considerable variety of seeds, as observed by Adanson.

	Days.
Wheat, Millet seed	1
Spinage, Beans, Mustard	3
Lettuce, Anniseed	4
Melon, Cucumber	5
Cress seed	5
Radish, Beet root	6
Barley	7
Orache	8
Purslain	9
Cabbage	10
Hysop	30
Parsley	40 or 50
Almond, Chesnut, Peach	1 year
Rose, Hawthorn, Filbert	2 y'rs.

[Loudon.]

Uses of Sun-Flower.

The cultivation of the common sun-flower *Helianthus annuus* is recommended to the notice of the public, as possessing the advantages of furnishing abundance of valuable fodder for cattle in their leaves. When in flower, bees flock to them from all quarters to gather honey. The seed is valuable in feeding sheep, pigs and other animals; it produces a striking effect in poultry, occasioning them to lay more eggs, and it yields a large quantity of excellent oil by pressure; the dry stalks burn well, the ashes affording a considerable quantity of alkali.—[English publication.]

☞Some of the uses of sunflower, as mentioned above are new to us. We have not known of the leaves being used as fodder for cattle, nor the seed for feeding sheep or pigs, though we have known them given to poultry. We have no reason, however, to doubt but that they may be profitably applied to these purposes. And if the leaves of the sun-flower will furnish fodder for cattle, we see no reason to doubt that the leaves of the Jerusalem artichoke, (which has been frequently recommended for field culture as well by American as British writers on husbandry) may likewise be valuable as food for neat stock.

From a paper on the subject of sun-flower oil, in the first vol. of the *Trans. Amer. Phil. Society*, it appears that one bushel of sun-flower seed yields three quarts of oil, and that this quantity of seed is produced from an hundred plants, set about three feet apart, in the same manner that Indian corn is planted. The oil is thin, clear, and of an agreeable taste. It is recommended to set the seed in a hole, and when the plant is a yard high, to throw in the mould round the stalk, so that the surface of the ground may be even around it.

The process for expressing the oil is the same as that for making linseed oil. It is suggested, that cold drawn oil is less liable to turn rancid than when heat is used; but the quantity is less. If, however, care be taken constantly to stir the mash in an iron pot, over a moderate fire, (or if pressed) not to heat the plates too much, there will be no danger of burning the oil. There can be no doubt, that the sun-flower, on poor land, would yield much more profit than many other crops.

Ed. N. E. Farmer.

Yeast.

Dr Mease recommends yeast made after the following recipe as preferable to any other kind.—Boil twelve clean washed, middle-sized potatoes; and at the same time, boil, in another vessel, a handful of hops in a quart of water; peel and mash the potatoes in a marble mortar, pour part of the hop water, while hot, upon the potatoes, mix them well, and pass them through a seive; then add the remainder of the hop-water, and half a tea-cup full of honey, beat all well, and add a small portion of leaven to bring on the fermentation. Put the whole into a stone jug, and set it by the fire (in the winter.) All the utensils must be scalded every time they are used and washed perfectly clean. One tea-spoonful of the above potato yeast will answer for three quarts of flour. In summer the yeast ought to be made every second day.—[Domestic Encyclopedia.]

Litter for Cattle.

Litter is very essential to cattle, when let into *yards*, without which *yard manure* is of small account, and unless it be in *full proportion* to the cattle in the *yard*, it is not thought highly of; but is as a half done thing. Good farmers, in England deem *full* littering of cattle, when in *yards*, of such importance that after reaping with sickles and inning their wheat, they cut *the stubble* and stack it for litter. Besides straw and stubble for litter, they apply to the same use, fern (brakes) and such other vegetable substances as they can procure; and they buy straw from common farmers, who are not in the practice of littering. In all countries, common farmers are indifferent to improvements: they look not beyond old habits, and it is prudent that they venture not on extensive new projects, without first making experiment.

A full littering is three loads of 12 or 13,000lbs. of straw to each grown beast.

(Bordley's Husbandry.)

☞It would be more economical, however, to cut the straw with a straw-cutter, even when it is intended for litter. But if cut and mixed, or given with other food,especially green food or roots it affords a wholesome provender for cattle. The best way, therefore, is to litter your cattle with brakes, stubble,leaves or other vegetable substances of less value than straw,and cut and distribute your straw for fodder.If possible feed your cattle under cover,and provide them at least a shed to lodge under, and they will require not only less litter but less food than if fed and lodged in an open yard. "Many farmers," says the Domestic Encyclopedia, "feed in their yards in racks, and suppose that they gain every possible advantage from the practice, by the saving of dung dropped, trampled and watered by the cattle; and though this practice is certainly preferable to wasteful pasturing, or to feeding in racks (or from stacks) in the fields, yet it ought to be recollected that the manure will be much inferior to that made and preserved under cover. For there are objections against the practice of yard feeding, viz. Danger from a vicious beast injuring another, the irritation arising from their contentions for food,and worrying by flies, all of which are avoided by feeding in stalls under cover."

To make Patent Paste.

Boil a quantity of mealy potatoes, and mash them without pealing; then take as many, and one third more of raw potatoes, and obtain the starch or flower from them, by grating them into a vessel of water, and reserving only the finer particles. The mashed potatoes are to be diluted, beat up, and passed through a seive. They are then to be put into a boiler, and when nearly boiling, the starch produced from the grated potatoes is to be added, and the whole boiled together about twenty minutes, during which time it must be carefully stirred: it is then good paste, and is to be put into a wide vessel to cool.—(English pa.)

To increase the force of gunpowder.

Dr Baine says three ounces of pulverized quick lime being added to one pound of gunpowder, its force is augmented one third; shake the whole together till the white colour of the lime disappears. [English Publication.]

H. D. Griffith, Esq. in the 8th vol. of the *Transactions of the Bath and West of EnglandSociety* states that quick lime, mixed with gunpowder, in the proportion of one pound of the former, well dried and pulverized, to two pounds of the latter caused an explosion, with a force equal to *three pounds* of gunpowder; hence, according to him, nearly one third of the expense of powder in blasting rocks may be saved.

Method of increasing the effects of gunpowder, and also shewing the necessity of certain precautions in loading Fire-Arms.

It is a well known fact, which cannot be too often published, that a musket, fowling piece, &c. is very apt to burst if the wadding is not rammed down close to the powder. Hence it is obvious that in loading a screw barrel pistol, care should be taken that the cavity for the powder be entirely filled with it, so as to leave no space between the powder and the ball.

If a bomb or shell is only half filled with gunpowder, it breaks into a great number of pieces,—whereas if it is quite filled, it merely separates into two or three pieces which are thrown to a great distance.

If the trunk of a tree is charged with gunpowder for the purpose of splitting it, and the wadding is rammed down very hard upon the powder, in that case the wadding is only driven out, and the tree remains entire; but if, instead of ramming the wadding close to the powder, a certain space is left between them, the effects of the powder are then such as to tear the tree asunder.

On the property of boiling in Pease.

In boiling split pease, some samples, without reference to variety, fall or moulder down fully into pulp, while others continue to maintain their form. The former are called boilers. This property of boiling depends on the soil; stiff land, or sandy soil that has been marled uniformly, produces pease that will not melt in the boiler, no matter what the variety may be.—[Loudon.]

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

By some recent experiments, made by M. Bertrand it appears that charcoal possesses the power of counteracting the fatal effects of the mineral poisons on the animal body. He enumerares several experiments to prove this fact, the third of which was made on himself. "At half past seven in the morning," he states, "I swallowed, fasting, five grains of arsenick powder, in half a glass of strong mixture of charcoal; at a quarter before eight I perceived a painful sensation of heat in the stomach, with great thirst. I then drank another glass of the charcoal. At half past nine the oppressive pain ceased in the stomach, and was followed by an uneasy sensation in the viscera.—Being very thirsty, I drank several cups of an infusion of orange flowers, and at 11, was completely well. At noon I dined as usual, without inconvenience, and could perceive no further derangement in the digestive functions." The same experiment was made with corrosive sublimate of mercury, with the same result. As we have hitherto been unacquainted with any article capable of rendering the mineral poisons inert, the communication of M. Bertrand of the result of his experiments is of vast importance.

☞ We have thought this paragraph from a late London paper worth copying, for the discovery is interesting, and countenanced by the well known chemical effect of charcoal on metallic oxyde, in common experiments. It is not any noxious quality in the simple metal that renders the metallic oxydes deleterious, it is the chemical action of their oxygen, on the animal fibre. From the very strong affinity between charcoal and oxygen, the former has long been used for restoring several oxyds to the metallic, state. The oxygen, thus combined with charcoal, is more strongly attracted by it than it was by the metal, and this renders it, when applied to the animal fibre comparatively inert.—*Boston Spectator.*

Welland Canal.—We learn by the papers, that the House of Assembly of Upper Canada has passed a bill authorizing the Colonial Government to purchase stock of this admirable work to the amount of $200,000. This, with the grant last year of $100,000, and the £15,000 from the mother country, will, we trust, put the Directors in possession of ample funds, and hasten the completion of the enterprise. [Albion.]

New South Wales.—The *Sydney New South Wales Monitor* of July last, gives the following account of that settlement:—

On regarding the very small space which the explored part of Australasia is contained in, as compared with the whole continent, we cannot but consider that all the theories, with regard to inland lakes &c. are built upon very slight foundations—Australasia is above 2000 geographic miles in length, and about 1,800 in width. The greatest extent of the explored part does not exceed six hundred miles north and south, and four hundred miles east and west. Indeed we have but a very imperfect knowledge of the country 200 miles distant. We should not be suprised if it eventually turns out that we have settled on the worst spot in the island. Hunter's River without any flourish, is a fine settlement: the whole country appears as if it wanted mowing—large flocks and herds are fast accumulating, and many settlers are investing considerable property in building, fencing and clearing. All are rising into that desirable condition of having bread enough and to spare.—In a few years they will constitute a powerful squireality, truly enviable, if they preserve the free, open, and generous character of an English country gentleman—The following are the average prices of articles at Sidney:—Wheat 8s. 3d. Maize 3s. Barley 4s. per bushel. Butter 2s. Cheese 1s. per lb. Eggs 1s. 6d per dozen. Fowls 3s. Ducks 4s. 6d. Geese 12s. Turkies 11s per couple. Potatoes 12s. per cwt. Bread 6d. per loaf.

On Friday night, the new stables. &c. of Abijah H. Hatch, of Fishkill, keeper of the stage house at that place, and one of the proprietors of the line of stages, were destroyed by fire, together with seventeen fine horses, about 500 dollars worth of hay, and several harnesses, &c. Only two of 19 horses in the stable were saved. Eleven that were killed were the property of Mr H. stated to be worth $1000. One of the drivers made every exertion to save the horses. He rushed into the stable and cut loose the four horses belonging to his team, but could not induce them to leave the stable. He led them to the door, but they would not come out. He then mounted one, and tried to ride him out—but all to no purpose, and his favourite horses were left, when the faithful driver could stand it no longer. (N. Y. paper.)

☞ It has been published repeatedly, that a horse may easily be led from a building on fire by placing a blanket, great coat or something of the kind, over his head, to prevent the light of the fire from dazzling his eyes. (Ed. N. E. Farmer.)

The City of Cadiz is older than Rome, London, Paris or Vienna; older than Madrid and Naples, Stockholm and St. Petersburg, and Constantinople; she is as old as Jerusalem. She is, after Tyre and Sidon, the oldest mercantile city in the world.—When the pyramids in Egypt were built, Cadiz,too,was built. When Troy was destoyed,this Neptune city was raised from the ocean. Gades, the now Cadiz, was an old colony of the Phœnicians, who used this favourable situation to build the town,on account of the trade of the west coast of Europe and Africa, which was done about 700 years before Christ.

The ship America, which arrived on Sunday from Bremen, had on board upwards of *seventeen thousand bushels of Grain and Potatoes*, which we understand will pay a fair profit in this market. [N. Y. Merc. Adv.]

AN ADDRESS,

Delivered before the Saratoga Agricultural Society, by EARL STIMSON, Esq.

Citizens and Fellow Farmers,

Assembled as we are this day to celebrate the anniversary of the Saratoga Agricultural Society, we would express our grateful remembrance of the kindness of that Providence which hath watched over us: and humbly present our united thank offering to the bountiful bestower of all our mercies for the continued expressions of his goodness. Our lives have not only been preserved, but God has caused his rains and his dews to descend, and has whitened our fields with another rich and abundant harvest. Our flocks and our herds, have yielded their increase. Our store houses are filled with the fruits of the field—Peace and quietness have been about our habitations.

Gentlemen—you must be sensible of the embarrassment which every person feels, when called to the discharge of a duty, for the performance of which he feels himself unqualified. And I assure you that nothing could have induced me to address you on this occasion, but the obligation which this Society has laid me under, by conferring upon me one of the highest honors in its gift—an honor which I could have wished might have been conferred on some Gentleman who possessed literature combined with practical experience, both which are necessary on occasions like the present. I trust however that I shall be heard with indulgence, whilst I direct your attention for a few moments to some general remarks on industry and economy, accompanied with some observations on practical husbandry.

Industry and economy combined, form the true philosopher's stone, which turns all into gold.—Without these essential qualifications, no one can be respectable, or an useful member of society.—They are therefore among those principles which should be instilled into the child from its earliest infancy. They most generally exist together, and are both so indispensably necessary to success in any pursuit of life, that where one is wanting, the other for all practical purposes may as well be absent. For without industry, economy will be of no avail. And without economy, the fruits of industry are soon wasted. Man being formed for action, and duties always devolving upon him, industry and economy cannot be dispensed with in any situation in which he can be placed. It is the want of these, that prevents the success of so many in the various mechanical branches, as well as in the learned professions—and it is the primary cause, which calls in the aid of the insolvent law to close up the concerns of so many in the mercantile world.

The indolent person soon loses the confidence, and of course the patronage of his employers, and poverty and disgrace are the final, and inevitable result. But in no one are the unhappy effects which result from the want of these, more apparent than in the cultivator of the soil. The indolent farmer exhibits his own disgrace to every passing traveller; and brings forcibly to the mind even of a stranger, the words of the wise man—"I went by the field of the slothful, and by the vineyard of the man void of understanding, and lo, it was all overgrown with thorns, and nettles had covered the face thereof, and the stone wall thereof was broken down." How true is the picture which Solomon here gives of what daily falls under our own observation. How often do we see a farm susceptible of a high state of cultivation, and which might with any thing of industry and economy be a source of wealth to its possessor—how often do we see grown over with bushes, briars, thistles, and every hurtful weed—the fields badly arranged, the fences out of repair, the land half tilled, the barn doors broken from their hinges, and the windows of the house filled with hats, presenting any idea but that of comfort.

On a nearer examination, the picture is still darkened.—Look at his stock, his out houses his implements of husbandry: every thing is poor and out of its place. Enter his dwelling—*his home*, in which are to be found the only fruits of EDEN which have survived the fall—Is domestic peace or happiness ever found within, where neglect and ruin are without? Does not every thing wear the aspect—and is there not inscribed on every thing on which the eye can rest, indolence and waste?

Reverse the picture; and what can be presented more agreeable, what can be accompanied with more pleasing ideas. Look at the farm of the man who is diligent in his business and prudent in his concerns—his own spirit is infused into every thing around him,—every thing is in repair, every thing is in its place, every thing is in its season; —every thing evinces that the master's eye has seen and directed all his concerns—and that he hath remembered and practised the adage,

> "He that by the plough would thrive,
> "Himself must either hold or drive."

—On a nearer examination, we find his fields well arranged and productive, his crops clean and of the best quality, and secured in season under cover, instead of being exposed to weather in stacks as is too frequently the case, to the great loss of the farmer, both in the crop itself, and in the manure of which it might be productive—we find his cattle well fed—in good condition—and *often* better sheltered than the *family* of the slothful.—Enter his dwelling, it is the habitation of plenty—the store-house of the dairy and the loom—and his fire side, that calm and domestic one, where the farmer in the bosom of his family finds not only rest from his toil, but the richest reward of his labor.

Since we are assembled for the purpose of mutually receiving and communicating instruction, and stimulating each other in that pursuit, which was the first and is still the most honourable employment of man—it will be expected that something will be said more particularly on the cultivation of the soil. Agriculture embraces in its widest sense too many subjects to admit of a description for detail, within limits of a single discourse. Division and fencing of a farm, the proper mode of tillage--draining and watering the land—the rotation of crops—kitchen gardening, that important, though much neglected subject—the planting and cultivating of fruit trees—different kinds of manures and their application—the raising and fatting cattle—the form and construction of farming utensils, the most proper mode of building, both as respects the form and materials—and the different kinds of domestic manufactures would furnish matter for an useful discourse—but without descending to any particular discussion on any one of these subjects, suffice it to say that a knowledge of them all will be sought by the practical farmer. But permit me, in compliance with the request of several gentlemen, briefly to subjoin a statement of what I have found to be the most successful and profitable mode of cultivating the farm which I have taken under my immediate care and upon which I have tried a number of experiments.

The soil of this land is a brown loam, lying on a stratum of lime and sand stone, at the depth of from three to six feet projecting out of the ground occasionally on the brink of ridges. The surface was covered with round hard stone sufficient when put into half wall with posts and rails to inclose in lots from five to ten acres. The original timber was principally beech and maple, mixed with bass wood, elm and hemlock. The whole farm was interspersed with spots low and springy.—When first cleared the dry land was productive both in grain and grass.

It was occupied as four small farms previous to its coming into my possession, and had been so often cropped without sending down to grass or being supplied with manure as to become in a great measure unproductive, not yielding the occupants on an average more than twenty bushels of grain, or one ton of hay per acre.

Little or no attention had been paid to the arrangement of the lots—the fences were in a decayed state and the buildings much out of repair, and the whole was much covered with old logs, stumps, stones, hedges of briars, unprofitable bushes and weeds. For the first four or five years after a part of this land came into my possession, I pursued the common way of farming, and half ploughed and harrowed my land over the stones and around the logs and bushes—summer followed at the loss of one crop, and I ploughed in what little manure I saved five or six inches deep. I laid out much labor and got small crops.

[*To be concluded next week.*]

Transplantation of trees. An Italian journal has published a long paper on this subject, containing the results of many experiments made by Mr Carradori; these are, 1st. To cut as little of the roots as possible; 2d. That transplanted things require no other nourishment than water, and are injured by manure; and 3d. That too much care cannot be taken to shelter them from the sun.

Culture of silk in Sweden. This it seems was attempted a number of years ago, and in 1823 it was renewed. The mulberry grows very well in in some of the provinces, and the silk produced is said to be of a finer and stronger quality than that of India. The silk produced in Bavaria is in like manner said to be superior to that of Italy.

The Agricultural Society of Stockholm celebrated in February last their twelfth anniversary. The King himself was present, and made a speech on the importance of the subject. observing that the result of their efforts had, notwithstanding the severity of the climate, exceeded their hopes.

We occasionly catch a paragraph, in some of the papers published west of the Alleghany mountains, that serves to throw light upon the progress of our western neighbours. It is understood that nearly $200,000 worth of wool, is yearly transported eastward, from Pittsburgh, Steubenville and Wheeling. Yet, says the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette, a few years since, when the Steubenville woolen factory was established, the whole country west of the Mountains, did not furnish wool enough to keep it in operation—Now, Mr Rapp, of the Society of Economy, makes, from a single *grower* of wool, a purchase of wool amounting to $2,400—meantime we find that Cotton Factories in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, have increased the amount of their product in a considerable degree. [U. S. Gaz.]

Water Spouts—The suggestion by Captain Napier, contained in the following extract from the American Journal of Science, is probably as correct with regard to the causes of these phenomena, as any which has been ventured. The opinions of Berthollet and Franklin are of course entitled to much weight, but are not supported by all the laws of electricity. The water spouts are, comparatively, seldom accompanied by lightning, and their uniform motion with the wind, by which vessels to leeward of them are often endangered, would seem to favour the theory of Capt. Napier. [N.Y. Times]

"At one period they were supposed to be volcanic. Berthollet and Franklin thought them electric, the clouds and water mutually attracting each other, and they thought their idea was confirmed by the accompanying lightning. Oliver supposed them occasioned by the suction of a cloud. Perhaps the nearest approach to truth is the supposition of the Hon. Capt. Napier. He supposes that many opposite currents of wind, all pointing to a certain centre, and commencing in contact with unequal forces causes a rotary motion of currents of themselves, round a central space, which not partaking of an equal, or its former pressure, naturally becomes rarified by the existing heat, to such an extent, that it acquires a state in a great degree approximating to that of a vacuum.

This continued rotary motion of the air forms a kind of whirlwind, and the pressure of the external atmosphere at the base, forcing the water to a reasonable height, up the rarified space within, it is then carried upwards by the mechanical action of the wind, in light, and unconnected streaks.—The space at the bottom now becoming void, is regularly replenished by the pressure from without, till the whole spout is perfectly completed.

The water having now arrived at the region of the clouds, it is naturally attracted, diffused, and connected with, and among them; increasing in density and extent, till the lower atmosphere becoming now lighter than the clouds above, these common masses, gradually settling downwards, distend, burst, and are dissipated in rain."

Potato Starch.

Let the potatoes be taken and grated down to a pulp, and the pulp placed upon a fine sieve, and water made to pass through it; the water will be found to have carried off with it an infinite number of particles, which it will afterwards deposit in the form of white powder, separable by decantation; which powder is starch, possessing all the essential properties of wheaten starch.

[Loudon.

☞A writer in the Springfield Journal, recommending an increased manufacture of potato starch, states that 40,000 lbs. per annum of starch are consumed by the Springfield, Ludlow, Ware, Monson and Brimfield Factories.

Spontaneous combustion of Lampblack.—The London Monthly Magazine states the case of a ship, recently arrived, which had on board a number of casks of lampblack, and the remainder of her cargo, of tar and linseed oil. On her passage, the vessel narrowly escaped destruction from the combustion of one of the casks. No apparent cause could be assigned for its taking fire, as no leak from the deck or either of the jars of oil could be found, and no fire or light had been permitted in the hold at any time after leaving port.

With the thermometer a half dozen degrees below zero, it is hardly apropos to talk of thaws and freshets, still we may as well remind those interested in property on rivers and other streams, that, unless some extraordinary precautions are used, it is more than probable, that they will be sufferers by the spring freshets, which, from present appearances, threaten to be more powerful and extensive than for many years past.

[Newbury Port Herald.]

American Wool.—There were lately received in Boston, in a long train of sleds, about 20,000 lbs. of wool, consigned to Messrs Livermore & Dunn. This wool is from sheep kept in the town of Orrville, Vt.—where it is estimated, 100.000 lbs. of wool were sheared last year—and where, we are told, there are individuals who keep from 600 to 3000 sheep.

Fat Sheep—A grass fed sheep was lately killed by Mr Daniel Nicholls, of Salisbury, Conn. which had 41 lbs. of tried tallow—and after which the quarter weighed 68 lbs.

CROSSING THE BREEDS OF VEGETABLES.

Observing that farmers, who rear cattle improve the progeny by means of *crossing* the breed, Knight argued from analogy, that the same improvement might be introduced into vegetables.—His principal object was to procure new and improved varieties of the apple and pear to supply the place of such as had become diseased and unproductive. But as the necessary slowness of all experiments of the kind did not keep pace with the ardor of his desire to obtain information on the subject, he was induced to institute some tentative experiments upon the common pea, a plant well suited to his purpose both from its quickness of growth and from the many varieties in form, size and colour which it afforded. In 1787 a degenerate sort of pea was growing in his garden, which had not recovered its former vigour even when removed to a better soil. Being thus a good subject of experiment, the male organs of a dozen of its immature blossoms were destroyed, and the female organs left entire. When the blossoms had attained their mature state, the pollen of a very large and luxuriant grey pea was introduced into the one half of them, but not into the other. The pods of both grew equally; but the seeds of the half which were unimpregnated withered away without having augmented beyond the size to which they had attained before the blossoms expanded. The seeds of the other half were augmented and matured as in the ordinary process of impregnation, and exhibited no perceptible difference from those of other plants of the same variety; perhaps because the external covering of the seed was furnished entirely by the female. But when they were made to vegetate in the succeeding spring the effect of the experiment was obvious. The plants rose with great luxuriance, indicating in their stem, leaves and fruit the influence of this artificial impregnation; the seeds produced were of a dark grey. By impregnating the flowers of this variety with the pollen of others, the colour was again changed, and new varieties obtained, superior in every respect to the original on which the experiment was first made, and attaining in some cases to a height of more than twelve feet.

Phil. Trans. 1789.

The practicability of improving the species is rendered obvious by these experiments; and the ameliorating effect is the same, whether by the male or female, as was ascertained by impregnating the largest and most luxuriant plants with the pollen of the most diminutive and dwarfish, on the contrary. By such means any number of varieties may be obtained according to the will of the experimenter, among which some will no doubt be suited to all soils and situations. Knight's experiments of this kind were extended also to wheat; but not with equal success. For though some very good varieties were obtained, yet they were found not to be permanent. But the success of his experiments on the apple tree were equal to his hopes. This was, indeed, his principal object, and no means of obtaining a successful issue were left untried. The plants which were obtained in this case were found to possess the good qualities of both of the varieties employed, uniting the greatest health and luxuriance with the finest and best flavoured fruit.

Improved varieties of every fruit and esculent plant may be obtained by means of artificial impregnation, or crossing, as they were obtained in the cases above stated. Hence Knight thinks, that this promiscuous impregnation of species has been intended by nature to take place, and that it does in fact often take place, for the purpose of correcting such accidental varieties as arise from seed and of confining them within narrower limits. All which is thought to be countenanced from the consideration of the variety of methods which nature employs to disperse the pollen, either by the elastic spring of the anthers, the aid of the winds, or the instrumentality of insects. But although he admits of the existence of vegetable hybrids, that is, of varieties obtained from the intermixture of different species of the same genus, yet he does not admit the existence of vegetable males, that is, of varieties obtained from the intermixture of the species of different genera; in attempting to obtain which he could never succeed, in spite of all his efforts. Hence he suspects that where such varieties have been supposed to take place, the former must have been mistaken for the latter. It may be said, indeed, that if the case exists in the animal kingdom, why not in the vegetable kingdom? to which it is, perhaps, difficult to give a satisfactory reply. But from the narrow limits within which this intercourse is at all times circumscribed, it scarcely seems to have been the intention of nature that it should succeed even among animals. Salisbury is of a different opinion and considers, (*Hort. Trans.* i. 364,) that new species may be created both by bees and the agency of man; and the recent experiments of Herbert, Sweet and others, seem to confirm this opinion.—Sweet's experience leads him to conclude that the plants of all orders strictly natural may be reciprocally impregnated with success, and he has already, in the nursery gardens of Messrs Colville, produced many new geraniæ and rhodoraceæ.

A singular or anomalous effect of crossing, or extraneous impregnation, is the change sometimes undergone by the seed or fruit which is produced by the blossom impregnated. These effects are not uniform results but they are of frequent occurrence, and have attracted notice from a very early period. John Turner observes (*Hort. Trans.* v. 63) that Theophrastus and Pliny (*Theophrast. Hist. Plant. l. ii. c. 4; Plinii Hist. Nat. l. xvii. c. 25*) seem to allude to it, and that the notion was entertained by Bradley, who in his *New Improvements*

in Planting and Gardening, after giving directions for fertilizing the female flowers of the hazel with the pollen of the male, says, "By this knowledge we may alter the property and taste of any fruit by impregnating the one with the farina of another of the same class. as for example a codlin with a pearmain, which will occasion the codlin so impregnated to last a longer time than usual, and be of a sharper taste; or if the winter fruit be fecundated with the dust of the summer kinds, they will decay before their usual time; and it is from this accidental coupling of the farina of one kind with the other, that in an orchard, where there is a variety of apples, even the fruit gathered from the same tree differs in its flavor and times of ripening; and moreover, the seeds of those apples so generated, being changed by that means from their natural qualities, will produce different kinds of fruit, if they are sown. Turner, after quoting several instances, and among others, one from the *Philosophical Transactions*, "concerning the effect which the farina of the blossoms of different sorts of apples had on the fruit of a neighboring tree." States upwards of six cases of hybridised apples, that had come within his own observation, and concludes with the remark, that if there does exist in fruits such a liability to change, it will at once be evident to the intelligent cultivator how much care is requisite in growing melons, cucumbers, &c. to secure their true characters, even without reference to saving seed for future crops. In the same volume of the *Horticultural Transactions* (p. 234,) an account is given of different coloured peas being produced in the same pod by crossing the parent blossom. All these facts seem to contradict the generally received opinion, that crossing only affects the next generation; here it appears to affect the embryo offspring; and a gardener who had no keeping apples in his orchard, might communicate that quality in part to his summer fruit by borrowing the use of a neighbor's blossoms from a late variety. It is probable however that such counter-impregnations do not take place readily; otherwise the produce of common orchards would be an ever-varying round of monstrosities.—*Loudon.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEB. 23, 1827.

EWES AND LAMBS.

It is highly important to feed your ewes well for a few weeks before and a considerable time after yeaning. They should have about ½ a gill of Indian corn a day, each, till they have produced their lambs, to give them strength; and while suckling, good roots or some other juicy food. The want of milk is the principal cause of the death of lambs. Keep your ewes well and your lambs will thrive and be strong. The Farmer's Manual says "If you have stored more turnips than are sufficient for the use of the table, give them to any stock that will eat them, except your sheep; give to them potatoes but not turnips, at this season; they will injure the lambs." "Weak lambs should be treated in all respects as if they had been drowned, and you would restore them to life. Apply gentle and regular warmth; give warm milk frequently in small quantities, (the milk of the sheep is best,) and if the ewe has milk sufficient for its support you may generally raise them; but if not they generally die. It is more work to nurse one such lamb for 24 hours, than to feed regularly 100 sheep for the same time, take your choice." If your flock be large, the wethers should be kept by themselves. They do not require so good keeping as ewes and young sheep. The *Farmer's Guide* says "If lambs are weak, it is necessary to give them, the first day or two, a small quantity of cow's milk, warm, three or four times in the day; if it is cold weather, the cup containing the milk should stand in another vessel that is partly filled with warm water. Should the lamb be chilled, rub his legs with tow, and let a warm cloth be put round it. But if corn, barley, oats, or white beans are given to sheep, during the winter, in small quantity, the lambs will be strong and the trouble of nursing saved."

Loudon directs to give ewes after lambing "turnips or other kinds of green food provided for the purpose, and given them in a suitable manner; but where it can be done, it is always better to leave this sort of food untouched till about the period of lambing, when it should be regularly supplied in proportion to the necessity there may be for it."—The same author says "*The economy of the suckling-house*, (for lambs) is as follows: The sheep which begin to lamb are kept in the close (sheep yard) during the day, and in the house during the night, until they have produced twenty or thirty lambs. These lambs are then put into a lamb-house, which is kept constantly well littered with clean wheat straw; and chalk, both in lump and in powder is provided for them to lick, in order to prevent looseness, and thereby preserve the lambs in health. As a prevention against gnawing the boards, or eating each other's wool, a little wheat straw is placed with the ears downwards, in a rack within their reach, with which they amuse themselves, and of which they eat a small quantity. In this house they are kept with great care and attention, until fit for the butcher.

Mr Lawrence in speaking of "Lambs newly fallen," says "the ancient practice was to keep them within doors, until they had acquired sufficient strength to follow their dams abroad, an usage long become obsolete, and indeed no farther necessary, than in the case of severe weather, or of weakness in the lambs, when nursing them will ever be found the best restorative, notwithstanding all the pleas of indolence to the contrary. To counsel that the suckling ewes be fed with the best food in the farmer's power, is to repeat what every one knows; it is to somewhat more purpose to say, that the articles should be at once productive of milk, and of substantial nutriment, for these animals are too often fed with such loose and washy food, that what with the floods of watery milk and of urine, which are excited, they are reduced to skeletons, before the weaning time arrives, and are not easily recruited afterwards; a plenty of such food, however, is far better than starving whilst they suckle, because in the latter case they do not always reach the weaning; and few experienced shepherds in certain districts, but have too often witnessed the horrid sight of a starving lamb tugging at the teat of its expiring mother!" *See further, New England Farmer*, vol. v. pages 3, 59, 133, 142.

Large Ox.—An ox weighing 3538 lbs, between 7 and 8 years old, is now exhibiting in New Hampshire. He was raised on the Parker farm, at Greenland, and measures 9 feet 10 inches in girt: 11 feet in length; 6 feet in height at the hips, and 2 feet 11 inches and a half in width across the hips, being probably, says the Portsmouth Gazette, "the largest animal of his species ever raised in this country."

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.—A bill to appropriate $37,000 for Macadamizing Pennsylvania Avenue from the Capital to Georgetown, was reported. Joel R. Poinsett was appointed as Minister to the Congress of Tacubaya in the place of Mr Anderson, deceased. The bill from the other House to increase the duty on imported woollens was referred to the Committee on Manufactures. A bill to reduce the duties on teas, coffee, and wines was passed, and sent to the House for concurrence.

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HOUSE.—A select Committee was appointed on the President's Message in regard to the conflicting claims of the State of Georgia and the Creek Indians. The engrossed bill for the protection of Woollen Manufactures, was read a third time and passed, yeas 106, nays 95. The Committee of Inquiry into the official conduct of Vice President Calhoun, when Secretary at War, made a report exonerating him from all participation in the Mix contract.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.—Resolves were introduced and read twice providing for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners of Internal Improvements.

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HOUSE.—A Resolve providing for the appointment of Commissioners for Internal Improvements was reported and ordered to be printed. A letter was received from his Excellency Gov. Lincoln, declining to be considered as a candidate to the office of Senator of the United States. The House agreed to postpone indefinitely the subject of an election of a Senator to Congress. A Message was received from His Excellency the Governor, stating his objections to "an act to incorporate the Mozart Association in Salem," which was referred to a Committee, and 500 copies ordered to be printed. Resolves were passed to provide for the appointment of four Commissioners of Internal Improvements. A bill to authorize the Hampshire and Hampden Canal Co. to extend a Canal from Northampton, to the north line of the state was reported, read and ordered to be printed. A petition for the survey of a Canal Route from Boston to Blackstone Canal, and the Connecticut line was read and committed. The Messenger of the House was directed to procure 300 copies of remarks on a rail road from Boston to Con. river, by the Editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser.

Boring for Water.—We have neglected for some time to mention, that a number of gentlemen in this Village had formed themselves into a company for the purpose of boring for Water, on Mr Disbrow's plan. And we have now the satisfaction to state, that their success thus far has exceeded their anticipations. After penetrating the earth to the depth of 30 feet, they found *Mineral Water*, which was surcharged with the carbonic acid gas, and contained all the mineral properties of our other fountains, and rose freely from four to five feet above the surface, discharging at the rate of about a gallon per minute. They have penetrated the earth to the depth of 170 feet, and are now in a magnesian calcarious slate rock: and although they have discontinued operations for the present,

or during the cold weather, they intend to commence again on the opening of the spring. There is every prospect of their finding a *Saline water*, as at the depth of 80 feet, it contained 240 grains of salt to the gallon. (Ballston paper.)

TIMBER.

The right time to fell timber for rails, buildings, and agricultural uses, generally is when the sap is in full flow; when the bark ceases to peel freely, the felling should be stopped.

In support of this opinion, it is alleged, that the operation is performed at the time that timber will season the soonest—becomes harder and firmer, in consequence of quick seasoning—the pores, being then full of sap, the drying of which leaves behind something of a glucy kind, having somewhat the benefit of oil paint—being harder and firmer than if felled in the winter; the *worm* is longer deterred from commencing its depredations, which is the main cause of the decay of all timbers.

To fell timber when the bark does not peel freely, is at a time of the year which takes a longer period to season, in consequence of which, and the absence of the sap, it never becomes so hard and solid; hence the *worm*, the great destroyer of timber, commences earlier its operations.

In most of the newly settled timbered countries, it was the general practice to leave valuable timber trees standing in the fields, which were girdled or deadened, this operation being performed when the bark did not peel, the tree would stand up several years longer than if done when it did; and hence arose the opinion that the winter was the right time to fell timber to insure durability. If girdled when the sap is in full flow, the sudden stoppage leaves the trunk full of sap, a fermentation or sourness takes place, the bark prevents the escape of the moisture, the wood becomes soft and the worm soon commences—not so if the operation is done in the winter.

A large beech tree may be girdled in the month of February, and one of the same character in every respect in the following May—the latter will rot two years sooner than the former; and so it would be of two trees felled at the same periods, and left with the bark on; but if made into rails (the bark taken off) or for other purposes, the latter would be much the most durable. (American Farmer.)

New York Legislature.—The New York House of Assembly has rejected the bill for a State Road by a vote of 48 to 64. The Canal Committee of that state on Monday, made a report, in which they state that the gross income of the canals for the last year was equal to about 6½ per cent on the whole cost. The present canal debt is $7,844,770. The income of the school fund is insufficient to pay the annual appropriations from it by the sum of $15,000, which amount is a charge on the general funds of the treasury. The estimated revenue of the State, falls short of the estimated ordinary expenses, by the sum of $96,750.

The Small Pox.—This disease is now prevailing to a considerable extent in different parts of our country. Several cases have recently occurred in Manchester, Bolton, Vernon, and Farmington, in Connecticut, some of which proved fatal.—The necessity of vaccination, the only check to its ravages, cannot be too earnestly urged upon the community. A little precaution seasonably exercised may avert a most distressing calamity from our villages.

☞We understand that *vaccine virus* may be obtained of the Physicians in this town. (Greenfield, Mass. paper.)

The most important contract that can be made, is that which takes place between a sick man and his Doctor. The subject of it is human life. The breach of this contract by wilful negligence, when followed by death, is murder, and it is because our penal laws are imperfect that the punishment of that crime is not inflicted upon physicians who are guilty of it.

C. Clark, of Richmond, Va. who dreamed out the great prize $100,000 in the Washington city Lottery some three or four years ago, for the recovery of which he instituted a suit against the city, has obtained a judgement in his favour in the Supreme Court of the United States. It is said that this decision will cost that city upwards of $150,000.—*Con. Herald.*

Recent arrivals from Europe, have entirely dispelled the "speck of war" that has appeared in the European horizon. The decisive measures of the British Government seem to have produced the desired effect.

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

The proprietors of the New England Farmer and the Agricultural Establishment, No 52 North Market street, Boston, have made arrangements for selling *Garden, Herb, Flower and Grass Seeds, Bulbous Flower Roots, &c.* of every description.—They have now on hand from our most eminent Seedmen, as well as from Europe, the most extensive assortment of seeds in Boston, all of which they warrant to be fresh and genuine.

In addition to their list of Seeds published in the last New England Farmer, they have since received a supply of *Early seedling Potatoes, Lima Beans*, a great variety of Peas, Millet, Herd's grass, Red and White Clover, &c.—Catalogues of which may be obtained gratis at the Farmer office.

☞*Country Traders*

are supplied with good assortments of Seeds at a liberal discount; and for their accommodation the Seeds are put up in small papers, and distinctly marked.

Orders for Fruit Trees received at the Farmer office, and Agricultural Establishment, and promptly attended to.

Orchard Grass Seed.

☞This day received at the N. E. Farmer office, No. 52 North Market Street, one cask of Orchard Grass seed. Feb. 23.

Notice to Gentlemen Farmers.

FOR SALE, the very valuable farm of the late James Gilchrist, Esq. situated in Charlestown, N. H. on the lower meadows, so called, of the Connecticut river, and formerly belonged to Col. Asabel Hunt.

This Farm consists of 385 acres of Land, of which 70 are meadow, of the first quality, and in a state of high cultivation; the remaining 315 are upland, and consist chiefly of pasture and woodland; the whole making one entire piece. The House is large and commodious, well furnished with all needful and convenient out buildings, and in excellent repair.

It is beautifully situated, between the great river road and the bank of the Connecticut, on a swell of land rising out of the meadow.

The barns are large and numerous, conveniently placed, and have been thoroughly repaired within three years. One *large* barn has been *built* within that time.

The Farm is well watered, and in addition to insular springs, has running through it a never failing stream, on which is situated a good saw mill.

Besides the Mansion House, there is also on the premises, a small farm house, with a barn attached to it.

This is a very eligible situation for a gentleman farmer, with advantage of natural beauty, fertility and site, excelled by few places in New England.

Persons wishing to purchase such a place, are invited to look at this.—Terms and further particulars may be known on application to Mrs SUSAN GILCHRIST, on the premises, or to S. G. WILLIAMS & CO. Boston.

Wool.

On FRIDAY, 16th March, at the East end of the Hall over the *New Market House*, under the regulation of the *New England Society*—will be sold at Public Auction,

A large quantity of Full Blood Merino, Grade and Native Fleece WOOL.

Farmers and others, who wish to avail themselves of this favourable opportunity of disposing of their wool, are informed that we are ready to receive it at any time previous to the 10th March, at which time the Catalogue will be closed.

It will be understood that no wool can be admitted at this sale except that of American growth, which is especially exempted from the Auction Tax of 1 per ct.

Feb. 2. COOLIDGE, POOR & HEAD, Auct.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
		D. C.	D. C.
APPLES, best,	bbl.	2 00	2 25
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton.	85 00	87 00
pearl do.		105 00	117 00
BEANS, white,	bush	1 62	1 87
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new,	bbl.	9 25	9 50
cargo, No 1, new,		7 50	8 00
" No 2, new,		6 00	6 50
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1. new,	lb.	14	16
CHEESE, new milk,		7	9
skimmed milk,		3	6
FLAX			
FLAX SEED	bush	90	1 00
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbl.	6 50	6 62
Genesee,		6 37	6 75
Rye, best,			
GRAIN, Rye	bush	90	95
Corn		80	85
Barley			none
Oats		50	52
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new,	lb.	9	10
HOPS, No 1, Inspection		10	15
LIME,	cask	85	90
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	75	80
PLAISTER PARIS retails at	ton.	2 75	3 00
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	bbl.	12 00	13 00
navy, mess, do.		10 75	11 00
Cargo, No 1, do.		10 75	11 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bush	3 50	
Clover	lb.	12	15
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		35	50
do do unwashed		25	35
do 3-4 washed		30	35
do 1-2 & ¼ do		25	33
Native do		23	28
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		35	40
2d sort		28	32
do Spinning, 1st sort		30	33
PROVISION MARKET.			
BEEF, best pieces	lb.	8	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,		6	8
" whole hogs,		4½	6
VEAL,		6	10
MUTTON,		4	8
POULTRY,		7	10
BUTTER, keg & tub,		17	20
lump, best,		22	
EGGS,			none
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bush	90	1 00
Indian, do.		90	1 00
POTATOES,		45	50
CIDER, liquor, (new)	bbl.	1 75	2 12

MISCELLANIES.

From the Etonian.

If ever man died of love, it was *Edward Morton*. The lady to whom he became early attached was married to another. Morton was present at the marriage, and was never seen to smile afterwards. The lady, it is said, was unhappy in her union and did not survive it many months. Morton died at Corfu. A portrait of the lady was found in his possession, wrapped up in the following lines:

I saw thee wedded, thou didst go
Within the sacred aisle,
Thy young cheek in a blushing glow,
Betwixt a tear and smile.
Thy heart was glad in maiden glee,
But he, it loved so fervently,
Was faithless all the while;
I hate him for the vow he spoke—
I hate him for the vow he broke.

I hid the love that could not die,
Its doubts, and hopes, and fears,
And buried all my misery
In secresy and tears;
And days passed on, and thou didst prove
The pang of unrequited love,
E'en in thy early years;
And thou didst die so fair and good!
In silence and in solitude!

While thou wert living I did hide
Affection's secret pains;
I'd not have shocked thy modest pride
For all the world contains;
But thou hast perished, and the fire,
That often checked, could ne'er expire,
Again unhidden reigns:
It is no crime to speak my vow,
For ah! thou canst not hear it now.

Thou sleeps't beneath thy lowly stone
That dark and dreamless sleep;
And he, thy loved and chosen one,
Why goes he not to weep?
He does not kneel where I have knelt,
He cannot feel what I have felt,
The anguish still and deep;
The painful thoughts of what has been
The canker-worm that is not seen!

But I—as o'er the dark blue wave,
Unconsciously I ride,
My thoughts are hovering o'er thy grave,
My soul is by thy side,
There is one voice that wails thee yet,
One heart that cannot e'er forget
The visions that have died;
And aye thy form is buried there
A doubt—an anguish—a despair!

Use of Tea.—Bitero, an eminent Italian writer, is the first European author who mentions the existence and use of *tea*; "The Chinese," says he, "have an herb, out of which they press a delicate juice, which serves them for drink instead of wine; it also preserves their health, and frees them from all those evils which the immoderate use of wine produces. In the year 1606, the Dutch introduced it into Europe, who exchanged it with the Chinese for dried sage, at the rate of four pounds of tea for one pound of sage. When it could not be procured in exchange, it was purchased at 8d. or 10d. per pound, and sold at Paris for 30, and sometimes 100 livres. An act of parliament, passed in 1660, imposed a duty of eight pence on each gallon of the liquor made from tea or coffee, and officers attended twice a day to take an account of the quantity made. The first order of the East India Company to their agents for the importation of tea was in the year 1617, when they were requested "to send home by these ships a hundred pounds weight of the best tay that you can get." The use and value of tea in England at a very early period after its introduction, appears from a bill of Thomas Garaway, in the Exchange-alley, London, in which, after enumerating the qualites and beneficial effects of tea, he concludes in these words;—"And to the end that all persons of eminence and quality, gentlemen and others who have occasion for tea in leaf, may be supplied—These are to give notice, that the said Thomas Garaway hath tea to sell, from 16 to 50 shillings the pound."

From the Palladium.

The Florida Surveyors speak discouragingly of a Ship Canal across the Country, except at St. Joseph's or Tampe Bay.

The Citizens of Hudson, N. Y. have purchased two Turnpike Roads and a Bridge, connected with that place, and made them free.

The Legislature of Maryland has before it a bill to establish an Inspection of Poplar Boards, which provides for three qualities.

A gentleman who has taken considerable pains to ascertain the quantity of Snow which has fallen this winter, states the whole depth to be *sixty-one inches.* [Greenfield paper.]

The Greenfield paper asks if it is not the duty of Surveyors of Highways, to see that snow is levelled, and the roads kept in as good repair as possible in winter?

A Mr Wadsworth, an Englisfi woollen manufacturer, has established a factory at Poughkeepsie; from which specimens of Broad Cloth, equal to any imported, have recently been produced.

In the indulgence of any unfavourable feelings towards this country, on account of our Manufacuring Establishments, the British should consider that they were, perhaps, introduced by Englishmen, and many Englishmen are probably now concerned in them.

The authorities in Baltimore are authorized to take up all destitute children begging in the streets, and bind them out as apprentices; and they have more applications for such children as apprentices than they can supply.

An American Gentleman, who has just published his Tour through Europe, says—"All the sublime compositions of Haydn, Mozart, Weber and Rossini, never touched my heart like *Yankee Doodle.*"

Recipe for finishing a young lady.—Take a daughter of a cheese-monger, a tallow chandler, or any other tradesman, who has some money but not much information, and if she be an only child, so much the better for your purpose.—Stuff her with plum cake, and praise her till she be nine, then teach her the horn book, and let her practice for three or four years at such reading as may be selected for her by Mary, the maid of all work—the said Mary taking especial care that Miss is her confidant in all her little matters in the sweethearting line. When she enters her thirteenth year, send her to Miss Diddlefidget's "Establishment," to be *finished.* Here she must read a little, and spell some; but avoid every thing like grammar as a vulgarity and a plague. Put her up to "*wooly-woo parley woo play tail,*" and she is *Frenched.* Strum her up six octaves and a half of the *pianer*, and down again, and make her look charming at the harp, and she is *Musicked.* Inform her that Tamerlane succeeded Charles XII, as the Emperor of China, and that Julius Cæsar defeated Cromwell on the banks of the Macquarrie river in Nova Zembla, and she is completely *Historified.* Tell her that Chimborazo is a great salt lake in Siberia, and that the Po is a burning mountain in Arabia Felix, and let her give a whirl or two on the globe, and point out the longitude of the Arctic Circle and the latitude of the Equator, and she is *Geographied.* Make her waltz for three hours in the week with a French valet out of place, and she is *Attitudinized.* The other accomplishments may be obtained for money, without any exertion on her part. So much for "heddication."

[London Sunday Times.]

PATENT HINGE TRUSS

The entire new mode of pressure which the combined qualities of this instrument obtains in its application to the disease of Hernia or Rupture, and the consequent well known frequent cures accomplished by its use, even on the most aged sufferers, together with the safety, ease and comfort, with which it is worn, has, to the highest gratification of the inventor procured the encomiums of the most scientific medical men of our own country, as well as its acknowledged superority by Sir Astley Cooper, of London. And the patentee may further add, that Trusses of his invention are now manufactured and sold in London, as the American Truss. This, it is conceived he may name, as a just source of national and professional gratification.

From the experiments which the patentee has made, for two years past, on aged persons for the cure of rupture, he is authorized to announce to the public the gratifying result, that almost every person that has strictly followed his instructions relative to an accasional increase of presure, with auxiliary means, have uniformly experienced a partial closing of the breach within a few weeks, and what is still more pleasing to add is that its efficacy has been fully and strikingly demonstrated in accomplishing perfect cures on persons at the advanced age of from 60 to 75 years, and universally on youth.

The following are a few of the cures effected by the above *Truss.*

Isaac Bull, Hartford, aged 82 years; cured in less than one year. Aug. 6, 1824.

Thomas Hath, Carpenter, New York, cured in about 8 months. July 1824.

Eli Bristol, Onedia, aged 65, cured in two years, after having been ruptured 30 years.

Deacon Benjamin Malthy, Conn. aged 65 cured in six months.

Dr. Nash, Fairfield, (Conn.) aged 40, ruptured from his infancy up, cured in 12 months.

T. Smith, Deerfield, aged 78, cured in less than 2 years.

William M. Cheever, Whitesboro,' aged 40, cured in 10 months.

Josepe House, Westminister (U. C.) aged 45, cured in less than one year, after being ruptured 25 years.

Hon. Matthew McNair, Oswego, aged more than 40 cured in one year. "It is now more than one year since I discontinued the use of it July 26, 1824.

In the application of this instrument in different cases of the disease, a difference of adaptation is necessary, in respect to form, size and pressure and the neglect of these indispensable requisitions is the only cause of its failure, where any means of the kind are practicable; a careful observance of which is urged to all those who apply them.

EBENEZER WIGHT, *Apothecary.*

Milk-street opposite Federal street, has just received a large assortment of the above Trusses.

☞Published every Friday at Three Dollars per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of Fifty Cents.